

alicious. He thought the party ought to be fired of looking at the sunsets.

No Politics in It.  
For the minority, Mr. Hendon favored the bill. He was sorry Judge Yarrell was taking the matter so seriously. He wanted to say in his conviction that the States should maintain separate existences and retain their powers, but there was nothing serious in this inquisitorial business. It was not a political question at all. He was not anxious to see both parties had eliminated politics from this question.

He could not see how a Democrat could oppose this amendment. The Republicans had promised to reduce the tariff tax—whether they had done so or not was a different matter. It was Democratic doctrine that the tariff was a burden on the many to enrich the few. It would seem the members of that party ought to be willing to embrace the income tax, the reverse of that proposition.

Mr. Love was proud to follow the Democratic leaders, but he was not ready, like a young robin, to swallow everything. When he heard Senator Bailey he had thought the limit would be \$5,000. The inspectors would come and examine into the little incomes. Perhaps at some time a South-hating man might be President, and negroes might fill these positions. He drew a pathetic picture of a negro entering the income tax, assessing the incomes from the sale of eggs and butter.

Leaders Favor It.  
Mr. Row said he had faith in the leaders of the Democratic party. So far as he could learn, there was no leader of the national Democratic opposition to the amendment.

He was prepared to follow them. After voting for this proposition for years, he did not believe Virginia would take a backward step at this time. The terror of inquisitions was the product of false imaginations. He thought Virginia should prefer to have a tax levied as to individuals rather than on population. Lastly, Governor Swanson had recommended this tax.

A poetic tribute to the South and her women was paid by Mr. W. H. Nansemon. He thought an income tax should be levied in Virginia, so that the State could get it. He did not want the State to surrender her rights to keep extravagance in Washington.

Are you, he asked, "going to have to pay income tax?" Mr. Bailey said, "No, Mr. Bell said that a tax on incomes is just and is a Democratic party principle. He said it does not wrest any rights from the State, and does not enlarge the powers of the general government. He said that the tax had been waved in this discussion. For his part, he did not believe there was any more emphy in the North toward the South than in the South toward the North."

Keyser told a good joke on a Kentuckian. He favored both Federal and State income taxes. Men of large incomes do not, he said, pay their just part of the burdens of taxation.

His Own Sovereignty.  
Speaker Byrd made perhaps the most eloquent argument the House has heard from him. There was no leader whom he would follow, but his judgment and experience and his intelligence would tell him he ought to go. He carried his sovereignty under his own hat.

"This is the most solemn occasion," he said, "I have ever confronted. We can here pass laws that will change the future can change or revoke. But when we act to-night it is forever. We are making history. When we give up our liberties to-night they can never be recovered. That will be written to-night will be written."

Mr. Bailey, he said, had argued that we must rely upon the forbearance of the national government. If the tax at first should be placed on incomes of \$5,000 and over, and that was not enough for the Democratic platform of the Republican party, it will be lowered until it reached the laboring men. "What forbearance," he asked, "has the Federal government ever exercised toward Virginia? Virginia has been an empire and in the return she gave us dismemberment. West Virginia is a beacon light to show us to what forbearance leads."

Income taxation, argued the speaker, is a faculty, to be levied and collected by the State. "Why give this money to the nation? Does it come back to us? You know that it does not. But we have based our objection on a sordid argument. This was the greatest concession to our federalism since the foundation of our government. The Federal Government for the first time into the lives of ordinary citizens in the everyday of life."

Would not meet.  
The new corporation tax would tell the big corporations where the weak spots are in the small ones, and the individual income tax would be far more objectionable to the small man than the corporation tax. "Enough has already been taken for the sake give no more," Mr. Byrd told the party platform. "When members of his family had been in battle. He had sworn that he would not bring the money to the central government power, that he has already abused. 'God forbid that the commonwealth should give up her birthright for the sake of a few dollars offered by the Senator from Texas.'"

If this law is passed it will be by a Federal Congress controlled by Federal Congressmen and enforced by Federal officials. We will have given up, with eyes open, in broad day, almost the last citadel of State rights and State sovereignty."

It was strange to Mr. Oliver, the speaker, that the members should so far forget their party platform as to take issue with a principal plank. He believed this proposition would interfere with State rights. He would vote against it. But before he would cast his vote against so plain a party position he would resign his commission and go home.

Party Appeal.  
The Republicans would not be in power forever. The Democrats had put this principle in their platform. Democratic Congressmen had voted for it. Governor Swanson had endorsed it, yet the extreme Democrats had refused to vote against it. But before he would cast his vote against so plain a party position he would resign his commission and go home.

Mr. White thought this a crisis in the history of the State. He wanted to raise his voice against this giving up a right of the State, surrendering up a power which could be taken out of the people on the occasion of a party platform. He did not touch this thing until "Socks" Simpson and his confederates had brought it from the West. It was not on our platform. Congressmen are for it, because they need more money with which to live in Washington. He was told there are seven servants at the Capitol for every Congressman, and they are preparing to arrange for the flight of the men as they go up in the elevators.

Asking for More.  
This Congress depends more on the human mind can conceive of, yet it comes and asks for more. It was not right that two powers should have the same subject. He wanted to take away from the Congressmen the power they have, and not to give them more. Mr. Clements said it was necessary to word the amendment in its present shape. He said he did not



### SOX SENSE (Continued)

Not only at 28c have we the best socks in the world—in all shades—nothing added for the insurance which is hardly ever collected, but the same is true of our socks at 80c.

At 80c we are offering an ALL PURE SILK sock that is causing our customers to wonder!

All the new spring shades and fancies.  
Come here for your socks.

Ready with new soft hats in varied shapes and shades to suit all faces from grave to gay.

The new spring derbies are in—Dunlap—Heath—Berry.  
\$2.50 upwards.

Our store is the gateway to ease and style in dress.



believe it would do any harm. He hoped that the prejudices of war times had passed away.

Mr. Talford thought it was the duty of the Legislature to guard the Constitution of the forefathers. He said the North had sent troops to the South to enter every home and go to every crossroads after the Civil War.

Mr. McLaue was convinced that this would be a just law. It discriminated only in favor of the poor. There was a feeling of unrest and of conviction that the burdens of taxation are inequitably borne.

Voted Forty-one Years Ago.  
Argument against the bill was concluded by Mr. Stubbs. He had never so serious question presented to him. He had never so serious question presented to him. He had never so serious question presented to him.

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## LEADERS DISCUSS FATHER BELIEVES NEW YORK POLITICS

Up-State Situation Subject of White House Conference.

Washington, March 7.—The political situation in up-State New York was discussed for nearly an hour at the White House this morning. The President had with him Mr. C. B. Brannett, Representative from the Twenty-fifth District and Postmaster-General Hitchcock. The situation was gone over pretty fully.

President Taft will be in New York in two weeks. He will make a speech to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce Friday, March 18, and will spend the two following days in Albany as a guest of Gov. Hughes. The President has not yet decided what he will say in his New York speeches. He may make some political in tone or he may discuss matters having little or no political bearing.

Many of the President's advisers are suggesting that he open the campaign early, pitching the keynote. He is undecided in view of the admittedly critical condition of the States. The President, however, has reached no decision. He is thinking over the suggestions he has received. An early campaign, it has been urged by the other side, will be of no particular benefit to the Republicans, and it is even declared that a late but speedy campaign would be best.

Roosevelt to Be Confronted.  
President Taft never has cared as much for politics as his predecessor. Colonel Roosevelt will be back in this country in June. He will be well informed as to conditions long before he gets back. His political judgment will carry great weight with the President, as the leader of the party, and it will not be surprising if Mr. Taft delays the forming up of the issues until after he has had several conferences with the famous hunter. Colonel Roosevelt is expected to be the principal speaker of the Republicans in the coming congressional campaign.

President Taft has not yet decided the least doubt as to how the President will line up on many of the questions that have become acute since he left here last March. They expect him to heartily back the President and the majority in party. It is of peculiar interest in this connection, though, that there are now on their way to Africa to meet the ex-President a dozen or more men representing ideas and views that are not specially impressive to President Taft. The first of these is Mr. Roosevelt, the ex-President, who will be in the front of the American political conditions when he reaches Khartoum.

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## CURIOSITY

Led me to make an investigation of the much talked of

INNER-PLAYER PIANO

I am convinced that the INNER-PLAYER Piano is the finest instrument of its class, and now that one has been placed in my home, I am playing my favorite pieces of music whenever I care to instead of having to wait for some one else to do so for me.

Are YOU a bit curious?

Cable Piano Co. HEADQUARTERS EVERYTHING MUSICAL

OBITUARY

Thaddeus H. Johnson. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Fredericksburg, Va., March 7.—Thaddeus H. Johnson, a prominent farmer and Confederate veteran, of severe illness, died at his home at 11 o'clock Thursday, of heart disease, aged sixty-two years. His wife and seven children survive him.

Isaac Willis. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Fredericksburg, Va., March 7.—Isaac Willis, a farmer and a well-known Confederate veteran of Orange county, died yesterday at his home after a brief illness, aged seventy-four years. He was a member of the Seventh Virginia Infantry, and came from a remarkable family of twenty-one children, fourteen of them males, twenty-two in all. He was married to Miss Bettie Lipscomb, of Spotsylvania county, who, with two daughters, survives him.

Joseph Dovel. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Gordonsville, Va., March 7.—Joseph Dovel died at his home at Lindsay Monday morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was a member of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which position he occupied until November, 1888, when he resigned and went to the post office at Gordonsville. He was a member of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which position he occupied until November, 1888, when he resigned and went to the post office at Gordonsville.

Henry C. Mahan. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

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Dr. Alexander J. Bonduant. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Lynchburg, Va., March 7.—Dr. Alexander J. Bonduant, aged seventy-four years, a resident and native of Buckingham county, died at his home at 11 o'clock Monday morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was a member of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which position he occupied until November, 1888, when he resigned and went to the post office at Gordonsville.

Professor A. L. Bonduant was present when he died. The remains were taken to the home of his wife and one child.

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She was the widow of A. C. Porter, who, as a member of the Third Company, Richmond Howitzers, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. The interment will take place at Pine Bluff.

Mrs. Maria Davis. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Charlottesville, Va., March 7.—Mrs. Maria Davis, aged seventy years, died last night at the home of her son, John L. Davis, near the Charlottesville Woolen Mills. She was a native of this county. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from her sons residence, and the interment will be in Riverview Cemetery.

Mrs. Lucy A. Brown. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Jarratt, Va., March 7.—Mrs. Lucy A. Brown, widow of Rev. James D. Brown, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Light, Sunday night. She is survived by three children—C. M. Brown, Mrs. O. C. Wright and Miss Bessie Brown.

Funeral of Zoro Hill. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Alexandria, Va., March 7.—The funeral of the late Commissioner Zoro Hill took place at 10 o'clock this morning from St. Mary's Catholic Church, and was one of the most largely attended in the city. Rev. Father L. Kelly celebrated mass, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Father H. J. Cullen